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| **Command** | **Description** | **Output** |
| cd | cd command in linux known as change directory command. It is used to change current working directory. Syntax: $ cd [directory]. To move inside a subdirectory | universe@809t:~$ cd Desktop/ |
| pwd | pwd stands for Print Working Directory. It prints the path of the working directory, starting from the root. | universe@809t:~$ pwd  /home/universe/Desktop/ |
| ls | The ls command is one of the basic commands that any Linux user should know. It is used to list information about files and directories within the file system. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ ls  Endarp1.png endarp2.png endarp3(PC2).png endarp(pc4).png endarppc5.png |
| gedit | To start gedit from the command line, type gedit and hit Enter. The gedit text editor will appear shortly. It's an uncluttered and clean application window. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ gedit exp1 |
| touch | The touch command is a standard command used in UNIX/Linux operating system which is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file. Basically, there are two different commands to create a file in the Linux system which is as follows: cat command: It is used to create the file with content. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ touch exp1 |
| Mkdir | mkdir command in Linux allows the user to create directories (also referred to as folders in some operating systems ). This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ mkdir UNIXexp |
| rmdir | rmdir (or rd ) is a command which will remove an empty directory on various operating systems. It is available in Unix (e.g. macOS, Solaris, AIX, HP-UX), Unix-like (e.g. FreeBSD, Linux), DOS, DR FlexOS, IBM OS/2, Microsoft Windows or ReactOS operating systems. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ rmdir UNIXexp |
| whoami | whoami command is used both in Unix Operating System and as well as in Windows Operating System. It is basically the concatenation of the strings “who”,”am”,”i” as whoami. It displays the username of the current user when this command is invoked. It is similar as running the id command with the options -un. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ who am i  universe pts/27 2020-01-20 13:48 (:1) |
| who | who (Unix) The standard Unix command who displays a list of users who are currently logged into the computer | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ who  test :0 2020-01-20 13:38 (:0)  test pts/0 2020-01-20 13:42 (:0)  universe :1 2020-01-20 13:47 (:1)  universe pts/27 2020-01-20 13:48 (:1) |
| Clear | clear is a computer operating system command which is used to bring the command line on top of the computer terminal. It is available in various Unix shells on Unix | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ clear |
| Man | man command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ man mkdir |
| Cal | cal command is a calendar command in Linux which is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year. Syntax: cal [ [ month ] year] Rectangular bracket means it is optional, so if used without option | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ cal 08 2020  August 2020  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  1  2 3 4 5 6 7 8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15  16 17 18 19 20 21 22  23 24 25 26 27 28 29  30 31 |
| Time | The time command is used to determine how long a given command takes to run. It is useful for testing the performance of your scripts and commands. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ time  real 0m0.000s  user 0m0.000s  sys 0m0.000s |
| shutdown | In Unix and Linux, the shutdown command can be used to turn off or reboot a computer. Only the superuser can shut the system down. One commonly issued form of this command is shutdown -h now , | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ shutdown |
| Logout | at the command prompt exits your current user account and returns you to the log-in prompt. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ logout |
| Ps | The ps (i.e., process status) command is used to provide information about the currently running processes, | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ ps  PID TTY TIME CMD  4631 pts/27 00:00:00 bash  5952 pts/27 00:00:00 ps |
| History | history command is used to view the previously executed command. d | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ history  1 javac exp6.java  2 javac exp6.java  3 javac exp6.claer  4 clear  5 javac exp6.java  6 clear |
| Cp | The cp command is a command-line utility for copying files and directories. It supports moving one or more files or folders with options for taking backups and preserving attributes. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ cp exp1 UNIX |
| Mv | mv stands for move. mv is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in file system like UNIX. It has two distinct functions: | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ mv exp1 UNIX |
| Rm | rm stands for remove here. rm command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ rm exp1 |
| Echo | echo command in linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument . This is a built in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ echo 'exp1'  exp1 |
| Cat | The cat (short for “concatenate“) command is one of the most frequently used command in Linux/Unix like operating systems. cat command allows us to create single or multiple files, view contain of file, concatenate files and redirect output in terminal or files. | universe@809t:~/Desktop$ cat exp1.c exp2.c |
| More | more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large (For example log files). The more command also allows the user do scroll up and down through the page. The syntax along with options and command is as follows. | universe@809t:~/Desktop/UNIX$ more |
| Kill | kill command in Linux (located in /bin/kill), is a built-in command which is used to terminate processes manually. | universe@809t:~/Desktop/UNIX$ kill 6352 |
| Chmod | In Unix and Unix-like operating systems, chmod is the command and system call which is used to change the access permissions of file system objects (files and directories). It is also used to change special mode flags. The request is filtered by the umask. The name is an abbreviation of change mode. | universe@809t:~/Desktop/UNIX$ chmod 777 exp1 |
| passwd | Changing password for universe. On Unix-like operating systems, the passwd command is used to change the password of a user account. A normal user can run passwd to change their own password, and a system administrator (the superuser) can use passwd to change another user's password, or define how that account's password can be used or changed | universe@809t:~/Desktop/UNIX$ passwd  (current) UNIX password: |
| Bc | bc command is used for command line calculator. ... Linux or Unix operating system provides the bc command and expr command for doing arithmetic calculations. You can use these commands in bash or shell script also for evaluating arithmetic expressions. | bc 1.06.95  Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  For details type `warranty'. |
| finger | Finger may be used to look up users on a remote machine. The format is to specify a user as "user@host", or "@host" | universe@809t:~/Desktop/UNIX$ finger  The program 'finger' is currently not installed. You can install it by typing:  sudo apt-get install finger. |
| chown | What lost+found Is For. On Linux, the fsck command—short for “file system check”—examines your file systems for errors. fsck may find bits of “orphaned” or corrupted files in the file system. If it does, fsck removes those corrupted bits of data from the file system and places them in the lost+found folder. | chown root file1 |